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Bibliography of Archaeology in Natal: 1871–1980*

by

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INTRODUCTION

Aim

The aim of this bibliography was to cover all published articles, papers and books that deal with archaeology in Natal (including Zululand and Griqualand East) up to and including 1980. Newspaper articles have been excluded.

Definition

For the purposes of this bibliography, archaeology has been defined as the study of the past material remains of man before white settlement.

Scope

In view of the aim and definition given above, only articles that deal specifically with the description of a site, or the excavation of a site, or the artefacts found on sites in Natal, Zululand and Griqualand East have been included. Articles dealing with radiocarbon dates for sites have also been included.

Papers that deal with the anthropological, ethnographic and geological aspects of archeology have been excluded, as have papers dealing with rock art. General works that do not mention Natal have also been excluded. 1871 is the date of the earliest reference that I found.

Arrangement

Entries are in alphabetical order by author in one numerical sequence. When there is more than one entry for an author these are entered in date order. Where the date order could not be established, entries are arranged in alphabetical order by title.

It is generally accepted that archaeological papers contain some illustrations, figures or plates; consequently it was considered unnecessary to list these. The exception is when plates and figures do not form part of the numbered page sequence. In these cases plates and figures have been listed in addition to the page numbers.

The index is a subject index arranged alphabetically. When dividing the Natal coastal region into north and south, Durban has been taken as the dividing point.

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* This bibliography, from 1871–1978, was presented to the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of B.Bibl.(Hons).

Similarly for the Drakensberg, Giant's Castle has been used as the dividing point. This is the point used by the Department of Forestry because the watersheds empty north and south of this point. Each entry in the index is as specific as possible. *See* and *see also* references have been included where necessary, in an attempt to achieve greater specificity. In a number of cases the terminology for cultures and industries has changed over the years. Entries have, nevertheless, been indexed under the terminology used by the author. Numbers used in the index refer to the numbers of the entries in the bibliography, and not to page numbers.

Annotations

I have endeavoured to annotate each entry using the author's own abstracts, summaries and conclusions. I have attempted to present the views of authors as held by them at the time they published. As a result some of the terminology I have used is no longer generally applied. Place names have been given the spellings found on the 1 : 50 000 Topocadastral maps issued by the Government Printer, Pretoria. I have seen every entry with the exception of no. 110 'Lebzelter, 1930'. Attempts to trace this item in South Africa have not been successful. I have taken the annotation for this item from *Bibliography of South African pre-and proto-historic archaeology* by S. E. Holm, 1966.

Works consulted

DUGGAN, J. E. 1964. *Zululand and the Zulus: A bibliography*. Cape Town: UCT Libraries, iv, 65 pp.

GALLOWAY, M. H. 1950. *Zululand and the Zulus: A bibliography*. Cape Town: UCT Libraries, 16 pp.

GOODWIN, A. J. H. (*ed.*) 1935. A commentary on the history and present position of South African prehistory with full bibliography. *Bantu Studies* **9**: 291–417.

HOLM, S. E. 1966. *Bibliography of South African pre- and proto-historic archaeology*. Pretoria: Van Schaik, xxv, 144 pp.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I acknowledge the assistance of the members of the Department of Archaeology at the Natal Museum. I also acknowledge the assistance of Petra Sierwald who translated some of the German articles.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. **Albino, R.** 1947. Note on the excavation of a rock shelter at Champagne Castle, Natal. *Annals of the Natal Museum* **2**: 157–160.

   Description of an excavation made about 2 km west of the Champagne Castle Hotel. Two occupation levels were found, the later being a Bantu culture, the earlier a Late Stone Age culture. Implements found are listed.

2. **Anderson, W.** 1901. *First report of the geological survey of Natal and Zululand*. Pietermaritzburg, Surveyor General's Department. 138 pp., 20 pls.

   In the 'Introduction', pp. 9–10, rock shelters in the Drakensberg are mentioned; in the 'Report on the Reconnaissance Survey of Zululand', p. 42, middens are mentioned; in the 'Report on the Geology of the

Lower Tugela District', p. 83, old raised beaches and kitchen middens are mentioned.

3. **Anderson, W.** 1907. *Third and final report of the geological survey of Natal and Zululand.* London, Surveyor General's Department. 300 pp., 22 pls.

   In 'Notes on the Geology of the Drakensberg Range', p. 156, rock shelters are mentioned.

4. **Andree, R.** 1882. Die Steinzeit Afrikas. *Globus* **41**: 185–190.

   Mentions bored stones and Stone Age sites found in Victoria County and from the coast to the Drakensberg.

5. **Avery, G.** 1980. Palaeontology and archaeology of Maputaland, pp. 346–357. *In*: Bruton, M. N. & Cooper, K. H. (*eds*), *Studies on the ecology of Maputaland.* Grahamstown, Rhodes University & Durban, The Natal Branch of The Wildlife Society of Southern Africa. xix, 560 pp.

   Mentions Davies' (1970) description of an Early Stone Age cleaver and his identification of a hand-axe found on the coast. Reviews the work to date on Border Cave.

Bayer, F. A. H. 1928, *see* Lebzelter, V. (111).

6. **Bazley, W.** 1905. Exploration of a Bushman's cave in Alfred County, Natal. *Man* **5**: 10–11.

   Description of skeletons, scrapers, stone hammers, cores, chips and flakes.

7. **Beater, B. E.** 1959. Middle and Late Stone Age assemblages near Heatonville, Zululand. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **14**: 71–74.

   Description of implements found near Heatonville, a railway siding between Empangeni and the Nkwalini Valley.

8. **Beater, B. E.** 1960. Some Late Stone Age assemblages near Robinson's Bush Forest Reserve, Oliviershoek, Natal. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **15**: 40–44.

   Description of worked tools, flakes and wasters found in a donga close to the Oliviershoek national road where it passes the farm De Nook and in a rock shelter about 2 km north-west of the donga on the boundary of the farm Irene's Dale.

9. **Beater, B. E.** 1960. A carved stone from Kwambonambi. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **15**: 110.

   A report of a carved stone found in a ploughed field on a farm about 4 km north of KwaMbonambi.

10. **Beater, B. E.** 1965. Later radial trimming of Middle Stone Age implements. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **20**: 94.

    Description of retrimmed and reworked Middle Stone Age artefacts found near Muden.

11. **Beater, B. E.** 1967. Middle Stone Age implements on aeolianite at Isipingo Beach, Natal. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **22**: 59.

    Report of three Middle Stone Age implements cemented to aeolianite at Tiger Rocks, Isipingo Beach.

12. **Beater, B. E.** 1967. An engraved stone implement from the Upper Mkomanzi River, Natal. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **22**: 157.

    Description of an engraved stone implement found in the gravel of the Upper Mkomanzi River near the crossing of the road from Loteni to Himeville.

13. **Beater, B. E. & Maud, R. R.** 1955. Preliminary report of Middle Stone Age sites on the north coast of Natal. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **10**: 126–127.

    Description of the Ottawa site north of Durban near the Ottawa railway station.

14. **Beater, B. E. & Maud, R. R.** 1963. The occurrence of a coastal midden near Umhlanga Rocks, Natal. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **18**: 21–23.

    A preliminary description of shells, mammalian remains and pottery found at a site near Umhlanga Rocks. No report of excavations.

15. **Beaumont, P. B.** 1967. The Brotherton Shelter. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **22**: 27–30.

    The site is south-west of Bergville. A grave was excavated and the skeleton and artefacts found are described.

Beaumont, P. B. 1972, *see* Vogel, J. C. (165).

16. **Beaumont, P. B.** 1973. Border Cave—a progress report. *South African Journal of Science* **69**: 41–46.

    A detailed summary of the most recent excavations at Border Cave.

Beaumont, P. B. 1978, *see* Botzer, K. W. (26).

Beaumont, P. B. 1979, *see* Rightmire, G. P. (137).

17. **Beaumont, P. B. & Boshier, A. K.** 1972. Some comments on recent findings at Border Cave, northern Natal. *South African Journal of Science* **68**: 22–24.

    Provisional remarks on the findings at Border Cave.

18. **Beaumont, P. B., De Villiers, H. & Vogel, J. C.** 1978. Modern man in sub-Saharan Africa prior to 49 000 years B.P.: A review and evaluation with particular reference to Border Cave. *South African Journal of Science* **74**: 409–419.

    Reviews past excavations of Border Cave and proposes a revised and refined chronology for the Middle Stone Age.

19. **Beaumont, P. B. & Vogel, J. C.** 1972. On a new radiocarbon chronology for Africa south of the equator. *African Studies* **31**: 65–89.

    A review of recent readings from excavated shelters and caves. The Ndumu and Blackburn Ridge sites from Natal are mentioned.

20. **Beaumont, P. B. & Vogel, J. C.** 1972. On a new radiocarbon chronology for Africa south of the equator. Part 2. *African Studies* **31**: 155–182.

    Radiocarbon dates given for Border Cave.

Bilsborough, A. 1979, *see* Rightmire, G. P. (137).

Boshier, A. K. 1972, *see* Beaumont, P. B. (17).

21. **Breuil, H.** 1937. A Y-shaped point in Natal and a big palette from the Transvaal. *Man* **37**: 158.

    A description of a Y-shaped point from Estcourt, from a site with Smithfield Industry.

22. **Brien, K.** 1935. The Late Stone Age in Natal. *South African Journal of Science* **32**: 500–505.

    Description of implements found at a Smithfield site in the Lions River area.

23. **Brien, P. G.** 1932. Coastal archaeological sites near Durban. *South African Journal of Science* **29**: 742–750.

    Stone implements described from sites in the sand dunes bordering the Natal coast. Sites mentioned are at Durban North, Greenwood Park, Red Hill, Umhloti and Karridene.

24. **Brien, P. G.** 1932. A description of preliminary excavations in a rock-shelter at Isipofu. *South African Journal of Science* **29**: 751–755.

    Excavations revealed a crude Fauresmith implement and a potsherd at the lowest level. Some Boskopoid bones, later Stone Age artefacts and Bantu pots constituted the rest of the finds.

25. **Brien, P. G.** 1935. The Middle Stone Age in Natal. *South African Journal of Science* **32**: 494–499.

    Description of implements found at the Lions River site on the Umgeni River, the Umzimkulu site, the Isipofu site and the Durban North site.

Butzer, K. W. 1979, *see* Rightmire, G. P. (137).

26. **Butzer, K. W., Beaumont, P. B. & Vogel, J. C.** 1978. Lithostratigraphy of Border Cave, KwaZulu, South Africa: A Middle Stone Age sequence beginning *c.* 195,000 B.P. *Journal of Archaeological Science* **5**: 317–341.

    Detailed lithostratigraphic and sedimentological study permitting identification of eight Pleistocene sedimentary cycles, including six major cold phases and two intervening weathering horizons.

27. **Cable, J. H. C., Scott, K. & Carter, P. L.** 1980. Excavations at Good Hope Shelter, Underberg District, Natal. *Annals of the Natal Museum* **24**: 1–34.

The material from the site of Good Hope, excavated in 1971 and with dates of 2160 and 7670 B.P. is described. The site is discussed in relation to other published Late Stone Age sites from Natal and a possible explanation for observed inter-site variability is proposed.

28. **Carter, P. L.** 1970. Late Stone Age exploitation patterns in southern Natal. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **25**: 55–58.

Results from the application of the regional approach to archaeology, to the Late Stone Age of an area covered in the southern Drakensberg. The area includes the Drakensberg escarpment and the undulating Underberg flats.

Carter, P. L. 1980, *see* Cable, J. H. C. (27).

Chubb, E. C. 1932, *see* King, G. B. (101).

29. **Chubb, E. C. & Schofield, J. F.** 1932. Rock engravings at Otto's Bluff, Natal. *South African Journal of Science* **29**: 678–680.

An 'eared' pot of coarse brown ware was found at the Otto's Bluff site.

30. **Churchill, F. F.** 1898. Notes on the geology of the Drakensberg, Natal. *Transactions of the South African Philosophical Society* **10**: 419–426.

Includes references to cave sites in Giant's Castle, Champagne Castle and Mont-aux-Sources area and Tugela Valley.

31. **Clark, J. D.** 1959. *The prehistory of southern Africa.* Penguin, Harmondsworth. 341 pp.

This book is concerned with the beginnings of things, with the emergence of man and his gradual conquering of his environment and the slow growth of social and economic units. Sites in Natal are mentioned.

32. **Cooke, H. B. S., Malan, B. D. & Wells, L. H.** 1945. Fossil man in the Lebombo Mountains, South Africa: The 'Border Cave' Ingwavuma district, Zululand. *Man* **45**: 6–13.

An interim record of a new discovery of human skeletal remains in probable association with industries belonging to the Middle Stone Age of South Africa.

33. **Cramb, J. G.** 1934. Smithfield implements from a Natal coastal site. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa* **22**: 205–223.

Description of implements and a skeleton found at a site at Karridene.

34. **Cramb, J. G.** 1935. Early Stone Age in Natal. *South African Journal of Science* **32**: 488–493.

Description of a Lower Stellenbosch site at Umlaas, south of Durban, a Middle Stellenbosch at Dumisa and an Upper Stellenbosch at Red Hill, Tugela District, Zululand.

35. **Cramb, J. G.** 1937. Further notes on the Tugela Industry. *South African Journal of Science* **33**: 950–957.

    Description of stone implements found at the Red Hill site. Major problems and considerations which the Tugela Industry presents are also discussed.

36. **Cramb, J. G.** 1952. A Middle Stone Age Industry from a Natal rock shelter. *South African Journal of Science* **48**: 181–186.

    Excavations in the Holley Shelter on the farm Everdon, Wartburg, are described.

37. **Cramb, J. G.** 1961. A second report on work at the Holley Shelter. *South African Journal of Science* **57**: 45–48.

    This report deals with Middle Stone Age material, skeletal material and datable carbon recovered from the main occupational section of the Holley Shelter.

Cronin, M. 1979, *see* Parkington, J. (134).

38. **Davies, O.** 1949. Notes from Natal. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **4**: 87–94.

    Reports on sites at Doornhoek; Natal coastal sites; dongas in Zululand at Dalry, Malonjeni and Hazeldene; Rietvlei; central Natal and the Drakensberg foothills. Reports on excavations during 1948–49 at Natal Spa, Nqutu and Welverdiend.

39. **Davies, O.** 1950. Notes from Natal. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **5**: 115–118.

    Description of terraces in the Umgeni and Umsindusi valleys and Stellenbosch II sites in the Tugela Valley.

40. **Davies, O.** 1951. Archaeology of Natal. *Natal Regional Survey* **1**: 1–29.

    An account of archaeological advances made in Natal, mainly from unpublished sources.

41. **Davies, O.** 1951. Notes from Natal. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **6**: 112–115.

    Descriptions of sites in Tongaland; dongas south of Thornville and north of Nqutu and a site at Mfongosi.

42. **Davies, O.** 1952. *Natal Archaeological Studies*. Pietermaritzburg, Natal University Press. 44 pp.

    Includes an article on the river-terraces of Natal; an article on the Industry from Mfongosi, Tugela Valley, Zululand by D. L. Niddrie and O. Davies; an article on excavations at a rock-shelter at Natal Spa, Paulpietersburg.

43. **Davies, O.** 1952. The Natal Sangoan culture. *South African Journal of Science* **48**: 212–214.

    Discusses what was formerly called the Tugela Industry found all along the Old Red Dune of Natal.

44. **Davies, O.** 1954. The beaches at Umhlatuzana, near Durban. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **9**: 60–63.

    Description of some artefacts found on beaches at Umhlatuzana near Durban.

45. **Davies, O.** 1957. A missing skull of early type from Zululand (letter). *Man* **57**: 48.

    Report of a skull found by W. E. Jones at Mfongosi. The skull, reported to have been Neanderthaloid or Broken Hill type, has gone missing.

46. **Davies, O.** 1957. Sangoan implements from Pietermaritzburg. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **12**: 107.

    Report of implements found at Henley Dam near Pietermaritzburg.

47. **Davies, O.** 1968. Modern archaeological research in Africa and the possibilities in Natal. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **23**: 9–12.

    The inaugural lecture of the Natal Branch of the South African Archaeological Society. Report of the possibilities of archaeological research in Natal.

48. **Davies, O.** 1969. A grooved late Acheulian piece from Zululand. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **23**: 141–142.

    Description of pieces found on the Enselenyana River about 2 km north of Ntambanana police post.

49. **Davies, O.** 1970. Pleistocene beaches of Natal. *Annals of the Natal Museum* **20**: 403–422.

    A description of the archaeological content collected from beach gravels in Natal.

50. **Davies, O.** 1971. Excavations at Blackburn. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **26**: 165–178.

    Descriptions of excavations in three trenches at Blackburn, north of the head of the Umhlanga Lagoon.

51. **Davies, O.** 1972. The Early Iron Age in Natal. *Association sénégalaise pour l'Etude du Quaternaire, Bulletin de Liaison*, nos. **33–34**: 55–56.

    A short description of sites excavated at Blackburn, Moor Park and Umhlanga Rocks.

52. **Davies, O.** 1974. Excavations at the walled Early Iron Age site in Moor Park near Estcourt, Natal. *Annals of the Natal Museum* **22**: 289–323.

    The site is a walled, hilltop citadel with terraces.

53. **Davies, O.** 1975. Excavations at Shongweni South Cave: The oldest evidence to date for cultigens in southern Africa. *Annals of the Natal Museum* **22**: 627–662.

    Descriptions of excavations in 1971 of a cave overlooking the Mlazi River at Shongweni water works.

54. **Davies, O.** 1976. The 'Sangoan' Industries. *Annals of the Natal Museum* **22**: 885–911.

    Particular attention is paid to the Guinea coast lands and Natal. Artefacts are described.

Davies, O. 1979, *see* Rightmire, G. P. (137).

55. **Davies, O. & Macdonald, J.** 1978. Excavation of a shell-midden at Umhlanga Rocks, Natal. *Annals of the Natal Museum* **23**: 461–464.

    The shell-midden yielded no pottery but a few stone artefacts of 'Coastal Smithfield' type were found. It was dated by radiocarbon about A.D. 1600.

Davison, P. 1980, *see* Maggs, T. (119).

56. **Deacon, J.** 1966. An annotated list of radiocarbon dates for Sub-Saharan Africa. *Annals of the Cape Provincial Museums* **5**: 5–84.

    Dates for Holley Shelter are included.

57. **Deacon, J.** 1974. Patterning in the radiocarbon dates for the Wilton/Smithfield complex in southern Africa. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **29**: 3–18.

    Date for the Umhlanga Rocks midden is included.

58. **Derricourt, R. M.** 1973. Radiocarbon chronology of the Late Stone Age and Iron Age in South Africa. *South African Journal of Science* **69**: 280–284.

    Umhlanga Rocks, Border Cave, Ndumu, Zululand and Blackburn dates are given.

59. **De Villiers, H.** 1973. Human skeletal remains from Border Cave, Ingwavuma District, KwaZulu, South Africa. *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* **28**: 229–256, pls. 7–15.

    The skeletal remains comprise a fragmentary adult cranium and mandible and an infant skeleton. Statistical analysis done by D. Hawkins.

60. **De Villiers, H.** 1976. A second adult human mandible from Border Cave, Ingwavuma District, KwaZulu, South Africa. *South African Journal of Science* **72**: 212–215.

    The mandible described was found in the intact Third White Ash stratum dated to about 90 000 B.P.

De Villiers, H. 1978, *see* Beaumont, P. B. (18).

61. **Dutton, T. P.** 1970. Iron smelting furnace dated 630 ±40 years A.D. in the Ndumu Game Reserve. *Lammergeyer* **12**: 37–40.

Excavation of an iron-smelting furnace near the Pongola River, south-east of the Ndumu Camp.

62. **Evans, M. S.** 1910. Early man in Western Europe and South Africa. *The Naturalist* **1**: 41–55.

Mentions implements found at Mariannhill.

63. **Evers, T. M.** 1980. Klingbeil Early Iron Age sites, Lydenburg, eastern Transvaal. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **35**: 46–57.

Ceramics found at two sites near Lydenburg are compared to ceramics found at Ntshekane in Natal.

64. **Fagan, B.** 1969. The later Iron Age in South Africa (pp. 50–70). *In:* Thompson, L. (*ed.*) *African societies in southern Africa*. London, Heinemann. 336 pp.

Sites on the Natal coast are mentioned.

65. **Farnden, T. H. G.** 1961. A Fauresmith site at Cato Ridge, Natal. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **16**: 148.

Description of implements and waste material found on a site on the farm Doornrug in the Cato Ridge area.

66. **Farnden, T. H. G.** 1965. Notes on two Late Stone Age sites at Muden, Natal. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **20**: 19–23.

Artefacts from two sites are described, the first on the farm Thornton, the second on the farm Erskine.

67. **Farnden, T. H. G.** 1966. Excavation of a Late Stone Age shelter at New Amalfi, East Griqualand. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **21**: 122–124.

Description of an excavation made in 1961 into the floor of a rock shelter on the farm Sheltered Vale in the New Amalfi district of Griqualand East.

68. **Farnden, T. H. G.** 1967. Preliminary note on prehistoric material from the Umgeni Valley near Cato Ridge, Natal. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **21**: 187–190.

Notes on seven sites located in the Umsindusi Valley prior to its meeting the Umgeni and the road to Nagle Dam.

69. **Farnden, T. H. G.** 1968. Notes on Middle Stone Age sites in the Muden/Keates Drift areas of Natal. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **23**: 40–44.

A description of three sites excavated in the Muden/Keates Drift areas of Natal.

70. **Farnden, T. H. G.** 1969. A Late Stone Age site in the Karkloof area. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **23**: 147–149.

    Excavation of a site on the farm Benvie on the York–Karkloof Road.

71. **Farnden, T. H. G. & Gibbs, W. D.** 1962. A Middle Stone Age site near Pietermaritzburg, Natal. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **17**: 30–31.

    Description of the excavation of a site 1 km from Ashburton railway station on the farm Mona.

72. **Farnden, T. H. G. & Gibbs, W. D.** 1963. Notes on Middle Stone Age sites on the Bushmans River at Estcourt. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **18**: 24–26.

    Two sites excavated on the farm Greystone.

73. **Feilden, H. W.** 1883. Notes on stone implements from South Africa. *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* **13**: 162–174.

    Describes sites and implements found in the Buffalo River Valley; Newcastle; Zululand; Bushmans River, Estcourt; Pietermaritzburg and shelters in the Drakensberg.

74. **Frames, E. M.** 1898. On some stone implements found in a cave in Griqualand-East, Cape Colony. *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* **28**: 251–257.

    Description of implements found at a cave on the Curragh farm north-west of Kokstad, on the Umdowaan River and at the Bristol Cave. Includes notes by Prof. T. R. Jones.

75. **Galloway, A.** 1936. Some prehistoric skeletal remains from the Natal coast. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa* **23**: 277–295, pls. 18–20.

    Description of the remains of six individuals from St Lucia Bay; Doonside; a sand dune near Durban Country Club; Illovo Beach; Umhloti and Umgababa.

76. **Galloway, A. & Wells, L. H.** 1934. Report on the human skeletal remains from the Karridene site. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa* **22**: 225–233.

    Description of the skeletal remains found by J. G. Cramb at Karridene.

Gibbs, W. D. 1962, *see* Farnden, T. H. G. (71).

Gibbs, W. D. 1963, *see* Farnden, T. H. G. (72).

Gilead, I. J. 1979, *see* Rightmire, G. P. (137).

77. **Gillman, J.** 1933. A note on the mummified tissue found at Cathkin Park. *Bantu Studies* **7**: 217–219.

An examination of the partial mummification by natural processes of one of the skeletons found by the University of the Witwatersrand expedition to Cathkin Park area in 1931.

78. **Gooch, W. D.** 1882. The Stone Age of South Africa. *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* **11**: 124–182.

Contains tables showing occurrence of implements in various localities and distribution of implements in districts.

79. **Goodwin, A. J. H.** 1928. An introduction to the Middle Stone Age in South Africa. *South African Journal of Science* **25**: 410–418.

Natal mentioned but no sites actually described.

80. **Goodwin, A. J. H.** 1929. A new stone implement technique from Natal. *Man* **29**: 166–167.

Descriptions of stone implements found by W. E. Jones at Mfongosi. *See also* Goodwin & Jones (87).

81. **Goodwin, A. J. H.** 1931. A new variation of the Smithfield Culture from Natal. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa* **19**: 7–14.

Description of stone implements found by H. R. Thomasset of Weenen and W. E. Jones of Mfongosi.

82. **Goodwin, A. J. H.** 1934. The Rhodesian origin of certain Smithfield N elements. *Proceedings of the Rhodesian Scientific Association* **34**: 28–34.

Attributes the origin of the Smithfield N notched and strangulated scrapers to impacts entering Zululand and Natal from Rhodesian sources to produce the Natal variant by culture contact with a normal Smithfield.

83. **Goodwin, A. J. H.** (*ed.*) 1935. A commentary on the history and present position of South African prehistory with full bibliography. (Report of a Sub-Committee appointed by the Inter-University Committee for African Studies in July 1933.) *Bantu Studies* **9**: 291–417.

A chronological account of archaeology in South Africa. Many early Natal archaeologists are mentioned and works by them are cited in the bibliography.

84. **Goodwin, A. J. H.** 1943. Edged discs and armrings. *South African Journal of Science* **40**: 296–302.

A discussion of discus-like stones generally regarded as armrings found in sites throughout South Africa. Natal sites mentioned include Durban; Bushmans River; Kranskop and Uvongo.

85. **Goodwin, A. J. H.** 1946. The loom of prehistory: A commentary and a select bibliography of the prehistory of southern Africa. *South African Archaeological Bulletin*, Handbook Series no. **2**. 151 pp.

Gives an overview of archaeological activities and publications up to 1944.

86. **Goodwin, A. J. H.** 1947. The bored stones of South Africa. *Annals of the South African Museum* **37**: 1–210.

    A discussion of the prehistoric and protohistoric examples of bored stones found in South Africa, area by area and type by type.

87. **Goodwin, A. J. H. & Jones, W. E.** 1931. A new stone implement technique from Zululand. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa* **19**: 1–5, pls. 1–2.

    Description of stone implements found by Jones in Mfongosi, of interest because of the peculiarity of secondary trimming hitherto unkown to archaeology. There is a possibility that this trimming is not human.

88. **Goodwin, A. J. H. & Van Riet Lowe, C.** 1929. The Stone Age cultures of South Africa. *Annals of the Natal Museum* **27**: 1–289.

    Descriptions of the Stone Age cultures in South Africa; there is mention of the Drakensberg.

89. **Griesbach, C. L.** 1871. On the geology of Natal in South Africa. *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London* **27**: 53–72.

    Mentions implements obtained by Richard Thornton and others in old raised beaches near Inanda, Natal.

Groves, C. P. 1979, *see* Rightmire, G. P. (137).

90. **Hall, M.** 1977. Shakan pitfall traps: Hunting techniques in the Zulu kingdom. *Annals of the Natal Museum* **23**: 1–12.

    The results of excavations of pitfall traps are described. They were located in the Umfolozi Game Reserve, Zululand and had been used by the Zulu king Shaka in the early nineteenth century.

91. **Hall, M.** 1979. The Umfolozi, Hluhluwe and Corridor reserves during the Iron Age. *Lammergeyer* **27**: 28–40.

    This paper reassesses earlier interpretations in the light of contemporary thought and provides a resumé of available archaeological data.

92. **Hall, M.** 1980. Enkwazini, an Iron Age site on the Zululand coast. *Annals of the Natal Museum* **24**: 97–109.

    The excavation of the Enkwazini Iron Age site located on the Zululand coastal plain is described. Early Iron Age ceramics are described and Molluscan remains are analysed.

93. **Hall, M.** 1980. An iron-smelting site in the Hluhluwe Game Reserve, Zululand. *Annals of the Natal Museum* **24**: 165–175.

A group of iron-smelting furnaces, located in the Hluhluwe Game Reserve, Zululand, is described. The results of excavation of six furnaces are discussed and radiocarbon dates are presented which show that the complex can be attributed to the Late Iron Age. Finally, the site is considered within the wider context of the late prehistory of Zululand.

94. **Hall, M. & Maggs, T.** 1979. Nqabeni, Late Iron Age site in Zululand. *South African Archaeological Society, Goodwin series* **3**: 159–176.

A characteristic Iron Age settlement at Nqabeni is examined and some comparisons made with historical and ethnological evidence.

95. **Hall, M. & Vogel, J. C.** 1978. Enkwazini: Fourth century Iron Age site on the Zululand coast. *South African Journal of Science* **74**: 70–71.

Preliminary report on the findings and the associated age determinations of material recovered from the Enkwazini site on the eastern shores of Lake St Lucia.

96. **Hall, M. & Vogel, J. C.** 1980. Some recent radiocarbon dates from southern Africa. *Journal of African History* **21**: 431–455.

The following Natal sites are mentioned: Border Cave; Enkwazini; Hluhluwe Furnace Site; Nqabeni; Mgungundlovu; Ndondondwana; Msuluzi Confluence; Mgoduyanuka; Ntshekane; Mzonjani; Shongweni; Mpambanyoni.

Hawkins, D. 1973, *see* De Villiers, H (59).

97. **Henthorn, D. I., Parkington, J. & Reid, R. C.** 1979. An archaeomagnetic survey of Mgungundlovu. *South African Archaeological Society, Goodwin series* **3**: 149–158.

Describes the method used in this archaeomagnetic study. This site was chosen because of its known time of firing.

Howells, W. W. 1979, *see* Rightmire, G. P. (137).

98. **Inskeep, R. R.** 1971. South Africa (pp. 245–273). *In:* Shinnie, P. L. (*ed.*) *The African Iron Age*. Oxford, Clarendon Press. 281 pp.

Mentions pottery found on the Natal south coast and described in Schofield (148).

99. **Inskeep, R. R.** 1978. *The peopling of southern Africa*. Cape Town, David Philip. 160 pp.

Mentions artefacts found at Border Cave, Ntshekane and Shongweni South Cave.

100. **Inskeep, R. R. & Maggs, T. M. O'C.** 1975. Unique art objects in the Iron Age of the Transvaal, South Africa. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **30**: 114–138.

Pottery is mentioned from Tongaat beach and Genozano on the Natal north coast.

Irsigler, F. J. 1979, *see* Rightmire, G. P. (137).

Jones, T. R. 1898, *see* Frames, E. M. (74).

Jones, W. E. 1931, *see* Goodwin, A. J. H. (87).

101. **King, G. B. & Chubb, E. C.** 1932. Remarks on some stone implements and Strandlooper middens of Natal and Zululand. *South African Journal of Science* **29**: 765–769.

Sites at St Lucia Bay, Richards Bay and Umhlali are examined. Implements from the Singati Valley in the Drakensberg and from Izotsha near Port Shepstone are described.

102. **Klein, R. G.** 1977. The mammalian fauna from the Middle and Late Stone Age (Later Pleistocene) levels of Border Cave, Natal Province, South Africa. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **32**: 14–27.

An analysis of faunal remains found in Border Cave when excavated by Beaumont in 1973.

103. **Kloppers, P. J.** 1935. 'n Vierkantige deurboorde klipwerktuig. *South African Journal of Science* **32**: 474–475.

Description of a bored stone found on the farm Kelkrans in the Utrecht district.

104. **Knuffel, W. E.** 1962. Archaeological finds. *South African Journal of Science* **58**: 143.

Report of rock paintings, human fashioned bones and stones found in shelters in the Bushman's Nek Forest Reserve near Underberg.

105. **Laidler, P. W.** 1929. Hottentot and Bushman pottery of South Africa. *South African Journal of Science* **26**: 758–786, pl. 12.

Pottery from shell mounds at Tongali, Zinkwazi, Umhlali, Umhloti and Umhlanga mentioned.

106. **Laidler, P. W.** 1932. The Bantu potting industry and its impacts on other native potting industries in South Africa. *South African Journal of Science* **29**: 778–791.

Zulu pottery described and mention of pottery found at various sites in Natal, but no description of any of the sites.

107. **Laidler, P. W.** 1938. South African native ceramics: Their characteristics and classification. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa* **26**: 93–172, pls. 10–18.

A study of all types of ceramics found in southern Africa. Mentions pottery from Isipofu, Otto's Bluff, St Lucia Bay, Richards Bay and the Tugela River Valley.

108. **Lebzelter, V.** 1926. Eine Expedition zur umfassend Erforschung der Buschmänner in Südafrika. *Anthropos* **21**: 952–957.

Deals mainly with cultures but does mention some Stone Age tools.

109. **Lebzelter, V.** 1927. Eine Expedition zur umfassend Erforschung der Buschmänner in Südafrika. *Anthropos* **22**: 244–246.

Mentions stone tools from Zululand and Mariannhill.

110. **Lebzelter, V.** 1930. Die Vorgeschicht von Süd- und Südwestafrika. *Rassen und Kulturen in Südafrika* **1**.

Annotation taken from Holm (see Introduction): 'Sites in Swaziland, Natal, the Eastern Province and the northern parts of South West Africa are compared with implements from the west of Africa, Tasmania and Europe.'

111. **Lebzelter, V. & Bayer, F. A. H.** 1928. Stone Age cultures of the Zululand highfield and in northern Natal. (Preliminary Report). *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* **12**: 280–289.

Report on sites within the following boundaries: North—a portion of the Inxobongo River; East—Magogo Plateau and Nondweni River; South—Itala Mountain and Manyane River; West—western slopes of Manxili Hill and the Hlazakazi Hill.

112. **Leith, G.** 1898. Caves, shell-mounds and stone implements of South Africa. *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* **28**: 258–274.

Mentions scrapers in chert, jasper, agate and chalcedony, said to be found near the mouth of the Umzimkulu River.

Luchterhand, K. 1979, *see* Rightmire, G. P. (137).

Macdonald, J. 1978, *see* Davies, O. (55).

113. **Maggs, T. M. O'C.** 1973. The NC3 Iron Age tradition, p. 326. *In:* Mason, R. J. Early Iron Age settlement of southern Africa. *South African Journal of Science* **69**: 324–326.

Comment on NC3 pottery found in Natal.

Maggs, T. M. O'C. 1975, *see* Inskeep, R. R. (100).

114. **Maggs, T. M. O'C.** 1977. Some recent radiocarbon dates from eastern and southern Africa. *Journal of African History* **18**: 161–191.

Dates given for Moor Park, Shongweni, Driel Shelter, Bellview Shelter and Mabhija.

Maggs, T. [M. O'C.]. 1979, *see* Hall, M. (94).

115. **Maggs, T. [M. O'C.].** 1980. The Iron Age sequence south of the Vaal and Pongola Rivers: some historical implications. *Journal of African History* **21**: 2–15.

Natal sites mentioned: Nqabeni; Moor Park; Blackburn; Ntshekane; Ndondondwana; Msuluzi Confluence; Enkwazini; Mzonjani; Shongweni.

116. **Maggs, T. [M. O'C.].** 1980. Mzonjani and the beginning of the Iron Age in Natal. *Annals of the Natal Museum* **24**: 71–96.

Mzonjani dated to the A.D. third/fourth century represents the earliest expression of the Iron Age in Natal. Ceramic material is compared with 21 related sites in Natal. Includes Appendix 1, Mammalian remains from Mzonjani and Appendix 2, Molluscan and other shell remains.

117. **Maggs, T. [M. O'C.].** 1980. Msuluzi Confluence: a seventh century Early Iron Age site on the Tugela River. *Annals of the Natal Museum* **24**: 111–145.

The Msuluzi Confluence site has provided economic information, including the earliest on domestic stock in Natal. It is the first excavated and dated assemblage belonging to Schofield's class NC3.

118. **Maggs, T. [M. O'C.].** 1980. Bantu-speaking or Hottentot-speaking? *South African Archaeological Society Newsletter* **3** (1): 1–2.

A sherd from the Mkomazi Valley is described.

119. **Maggs, T. [M. O'C.] & Davison, P.** 1980. The Lydenburg heads and the earliest sculpture south of the equator. *African Arts* **14** (2): 28–33.

Mention is made of ceramic sculpture found at the Tugela–Msuluzi Confluence, Magogo, Mhlopeni and Ndondondwana sites.

120. **Maggs, T. M. O'C. & Michael, M. A.** 1976. Ntshekane: an Early Iron Age site in the Tugela Basin, Natal. *Annals of the Natal Museum* **22**: 705–740.

Report on the excavation of a site near Muden in 1973. Particular attention is given to the description and illustration of the pottery as this is the first sample of its kind. Faunal remains are also described.

121. **Maggs, T. [M. O'C.] & Ward, V.** 1980. Driel Shelter: rescue at a Late Stone Age site on the Tugela River. *Annals of the Natal Museum* **24** (1): 35–70.

Driel Shelter was excavated in 1974 prior to flooding. The rock art and excavated material is described.

122. **Malan, B. D.** 1945. Bifaced Middle Stone Age points from Natal. *South African Journal of Science* **41**: 400–410.

A record of certain finds which include bifaced lanceolate points from a number of sites in Natal. Sites include two at Izotsha, one at Umkomaas and one at Newcastle.

Malan, B. D. 1945, *see* Cooke, H. B. S. (32).

123. **Malan, B. D.** 1948. New Middle Stone Age sites near Utrecht, Natal. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **3**: 89–95.

    Descriptions of material collected at sites near Utrecht: Sandspruit 1; Sandspruit 2.

124. **Malan, B. D.** 1949. Two new South African Magosian occurrences in Natal and South West Africa. *South African Journal of Science* **46**: 88–91.

    Description of a site at Tayside, Dundee.

125. **Malan, B. D.** 1955. *A preliminary account of the archaeology of East Griqualand*. Pretoria: Archaeological Survey. (Archaeological Series No. 8) 1–26.

    Five cultural stages distinguished. The Fauresmith has local features followed by two stages of Middle Stone Age; elements of Magosian are present in the later of these. The Smithfield complex completes the series.

126. **Malan, B. D.** 1956. The South African Archaeological Society: Ten years of archaeology in South Africa. Presidential Address. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **11**: 31–40.

    Gives an overview of archaeological work done. With reference to Natal, mentions Van Riet Lowe and Davies in connection with beaches, and Malan, Beater and Maud in connection with Middle Stone Age.

127. **Malan, B. D.** 1956. An engraved flake from Muden, Natal. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **11**: 63–65.

    Description of an engraved flake found in a donga near Muden.

128. **Malan, B. D.** 1956. Perforated stone discs from Natal. *South African Journal of Science* **53**: 89–94.

    A description of 35 stone discs from the south coast of Natal, some partially or completely perforated, with an account of mode of manufacture and probable cultural associations.

Marais, M. 1971, *see* Vogel, J. C. (166).

129. **Marshall, D.** 1971. Miskien praat die grot. *Huisgenoot* **42** (2554): 63–67.

    Discussion of the excavations done at Border Cave and of work in progress at that time under Peter Beaumont.

130. **Mason, R. J.** 1968. Transvaal and Natal Iron Age settlement revealed by aerial photography and excavation. *African Studies* **27**: 167–180.

    An analysis of Iron Age settlements in terms of five classes defined on a basis of plan form, from air photographs of southern Transvaal and northern Natal.

131. **Mason, R. J.** 1973. Early Iron Age settlement of southern Africa. *South African Journal of Science* **69**: 324–326.

Contains 'The NC3 Iron Age tradition' by T. M. O'C. Maggs. Materials described are from Ntshekane, on a tributary of the Mooi River near Muden. *See also* Maggs (113).

Maud, R. R. 1955, see Beater, B. E. (13).

Maud, R. R. 1963, *see* Beater, B. E. (14).

Merrick, H. V. 1979, *see* Rightmire, G. P. (137).

Michael, M. A. 1976, *see* Maggs, T. M. O'C. (120).

132. **Murray, N. L.** 1933. Skeletal remains from rock shelters in Cathkin Park, Natal. *Bantu Studies* **7**: 201–220.

Description of skeletons found in rock shelters by the University of the Witwatersrand expedition in 1931.

Niddrie, D. L. & Davies, O. 1952, *see* Davies, O. (42).

Obermaier, H. 1909, *see* Otto, Brother (133).

133. **Otto, (Maeder) Brother & Obermaier, H.** 1909. Ein „in Situ" gefundener Faustkeil aus Natal. *Anthropos* **4**: 972–97.

Describes artefacts found at Umhlatuzana near Mariannhill.

Parkington, J. 1979, *see* Henthorn, D. I. (97).

134. **Parkington, J. & Cronin, M.** 1979. The size and layout of Mgungundlovu 1829–1838. *South African Archaeological Society. Goodwin series* **3**: 133–148.

This report correlates excavation results with previous information about the capital's size and layout. Part of Mgungundlovu was excavated in 1974–1975.

135. **Peringuey, L.** 1911. The Stone Ages of South Africa. *Annals of the South African Museum* **8**: 1–218, pls. 1–28.

A description of the Stone Ages in South Africa. Some mention of Natal.

136. **Phillipson, D. W.** 1975. The chronology of the Iron Age in Bantu Africa. *Journal of African History* **16**: 321–342.

The paper concludes that the intersextile range provides a more accurate approximation for the floruit of individual industries than does the interquartile range. The northern strip of Natal was subjected to Iron Age settlement.

Reid, R. C. 1979, *see* Henthorn, D. I. (97).

137. **Rightmire, G. P.** 1979. Implications of Border Cave skeletal remains for later Pleistocene human evolution. *Current Anthropology* **20**: 23–35.

Discussion of an adult cranium and the conclusion that there is metric evidence which links this cranium with modern African population. Comments by Beaumont, Bilsborough, Butzer, Davies, Gilead, Groves, Howells, Irsigler, Luchterhand, Merrick, Rolland, Thurzo, Wilson and Wymer.

138. **Robey, T.** 1980. Mpambanyoni: A Late Iron Age site on the Natal south coast. *Annals of the Natal Museum* **24**: 147–164.

Two shell middens were excavated and a number of surface pottery collections made, and analysed.

Rolland, N. 1979, *see* Rightmire, G. P. (137).

139. **Sampson, C. G.** 1972. The Stone Age Industries of the Orange River scheme and South Africa. *National Museum Memoir* **6**: 1–288.

Border Cave is used as a comparison to the sites in the Orange River scheme.

140. **Sampson, C. G.** 1974. *The Stone Age archaeology of southern Africa.* London, Academic Press. 518 pp.

A comparison of information about stratigraphy, artefacts, fauna, skeletons and sediments. The references have been selected for their factual basis and the text deals mainly with the critical evaluation, organisation and interpretation of the facts.

141. **Sanderson, J.** 1878. Notes in connection with stone implements from Natal. *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* **8**: 15–21.

Discusses stone implements found in Natal and mentions some found from Red Hill to the Mhlangamkulu; Pinetown, Thornville, Pietermaritzburg and Estcourt.

Schofield, J. F. 1932, *see* Chubb, E. C. (29).

142. **Schofield, J. F.** 1935. Natal coastal pottery from the Durban district: A preliminary survey. *South African Journal of Science* **32**: 508–527.

Description of pottery found at the University site, Durban North Reservoir, Durban North Golf Course, Isipingo Golf Course, Karridene, Umhloti, Tinley Manor Dune and Zinkwazi.

143. **Schofield, J. F.** 1936. An hitherto undescribed Pebble Industry of the later Stone Age from the Natal coast. *Annals of the Durban Museum* **3**: 81–95.

Description of the Pebble Industry at the following sites: Karridene; Durban University; Umhloti dune; Tongaat.

144. **Schofield, J. F.** 1937. Natal coastal pottery from the Durban district: A preliminary survey—Part II. *South African Journal of Science* **33**: 993-1009.

Description of pottery found at sites on the Bluff, Cato Manor, Tongaat and the junction of the old and new roads from Durban to Umhloti.

145. **Schofield, J. F.** 1938. Pottery from Natal, Zululand, Bechuanaland, and South-West Africa. *South African Journal of Science* **35**: 382-395.

Description of pottery found at a number of sites in Natal. No actual excavations are described.

146. **Schofield, J. F.** 1938. A preliminary study of prehistoric beads of northern Transvaal and Natal. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa* **26**: 341-371.

Description of beads found at Dingaanstadt, Umhloti and Cathkin Park.

147. **Schofield, J. F.** 1943. A preliminary study of the pottery of the Bantu tribes of the Union of South Africa. *South African Journal of Science* **39**: 256-281.

An attempt to correlate pottery types with linguistic groups, three main groups are distinguished—Nguni, Sotho and Venda.

148. **Schofield, J. F.** 1948. Primitive pottery. *South African Archaeological Society, Handbook Series* no. **3**. 220 pp.

A classification of pottery found in Natal, mainly from mid-eroded coastal sites. It was possible to classify pottery under three main headings: NC1, NC2 and NC3.

149. **Schoute-Vanneck, C. A.** 1958. The shell middens on the Durban Bluff. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **13**: 43-54.

Descriptions of shells and pottery found in 6 sites on the Durban Bluff.

150. **Schoute-Vanneck, C. A.** 1963. Early man on the Natal coast. *Nucleon* **5**: 57-63.

Brief description of man from Early Stone Age to the Iron Age as evidenced by cultural remains.

151. **Schoute-Vannek, C. A. & Walsh, R. C.** 1959. The shell middens at the Ingane River mouth, Natal south coast. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **14**: 43-55.

Description of the excavation of four middens 45 m south of the river mouth and 145 m from the beach.

152. **Schoute-Vannek, C. A. & Walsh, R. C.** 1960. Two Early Iron Age settlements near Durban. *South African Journal of Science* **56**: 97-100.

Description of two sites, one at Tongaat and one at Merebank. The midden assemblages, with which are associated NC2 pottery, cover areas up to 20 000 sq. metres.

153. **Schoute-Vannek, C. A. & Walsh, R. C.** 1960. The Tongaat variant of the Wilton culture. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **15**: 29–35.

Description of implements found at Tongaat that suggest that this site is a variation of the Wilton culture rather than the Smithfield.

154. **Schoute-Vannek, C. A. & Walsh, R. C.** 1961. The Umlaas variant of the Smithfield C culture. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **16**: 137–143.

Description of the contents of 22 sites along the Natal coast from the Tongaat River to the Mhlangamkulu River which suggests that they should be designated the Umlaas variant of the Smithfield culture.

Scott, K. 1980, *see* Cable, J. H. C. (27).

155. **Soper, R. C.** 1974. New radiocarbon dates for eastern and southern Africa. *Journal of African History* **15**: 175–192.

Dates given for Border Cave and Shongweni Cave.

156. **Stein, H. B.** 1933. Stone implements from the Cathkin Peak area. *Bantu Studies* **7**: 159–181, 2 figs.

Description of stone implements found in six caves in the Cathkin Peak area during an expedition by the University of the Witwatersrand in 1931.

157. **Sutton, J. E. G.** 1972. New radiocarbon dates for eastern and southern Africa. *Journal of African History* **13**: 1–24.

Dates given for Blackburn and Umhlanga Rocks.

Swan, J. A. 1952, *see* Walsh, R. C. (168).

158. **Thompson, L.** (*ed.*) 1969. *African societies in southern Africa.* London, Heinemann. 336 pp.

Chapters 2 and 3 deal with the Iron Age in South Africa. Chapter 3 mentions the Natal coast, *see* Fagan (64).

Thurzo, M. 1979, *see* Rightmire, G. P. (137).

159. **Toerien, M. J.** 1961. The skulls from Holley Shelter. *South African Journal of Science* **57**: 48–50.

Discussion of two Bushman skulls from Holley Shelter.

Van Riet Lowe, C. 1929, *see* Goodwin, A. J. H. (88).

160. **Van Riet Lowe, C.** 1936. The Smithfield 'N' culture. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa* **23**: 367–372.

Description of implements found at Totheng farm, Lions River and Webster's Farm, Balgowan.

161. **Van Riet Lowe, C.** 1946. The coastal Smithfield and bipolar technique. *South African Journal of Science* **42**: 240–246.

Discusses the evidence of a bipolar, percussion technique found on pebbles collected by Schofield and Walker.

162. **Van Riet Lowe, C.** 1947. A brief account of an archaeological reconnaissance of Natal. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **2**: 68–78.

A survey of sites in Natal along the coast between the Umtamvuna and Tugela rivers, a re-examination of the Tugela Industry and an examination of the indurated shale area in the Vryheid, Utrecht, Dundee and Nqutu districts.

163. **Van Riet Lowe, C.** 1947. Raised beaches and handaxes in Natal: New archaeological discoveries. (letter). *South African Science* **1**: 12–13.

An account of an archaeological reconnaissance on the Natal coast from Umtamvuna to the Tugela. Acheul-type bifaced hand-axes were found near Port Edward.

164. **Van Riet Lowe, C.** 1948. A ground axe from Natal. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa* **31**: 325–331.

Description of an axe found by G. J. Retief in the Pivaan River Valley near Paulpietersburg. This is the first occurrence of its kind in Natal.

Vogel, J. C. 1972, *see* Beaumont, P. B. (19).

Vogel, J. C. 1972, *see* Beaumont, P. B. (20).

Vogel, J. C. 1978, *see* Beaumont, P. B. (18).

Vogel, J. C. 1978, *see* Butzer, K. W. (26).

Vogel, J. C. 1978, *see* Hall, M. (95).

Vogel, J. C. 1980, *see* Hall, M. (96).

165. **Vogel, J. C. & Beaumont, P. B.** 1972. Revised radiocarbon chronology for the Stone Age in South Africa. *Nature* **237**: 50–51.

Reference made to Border Cave.

166. **Vogel, J. C. & Marais, M.** 1971. Pretoria radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon* **13**: 378–394.

Dates given for Umhlanga Rocks, Ndumu and Blackburn Ridge.

Walsh, R. C. 1959, *see* Schoute-Vanneck, C. A. (151).

Walsh, R. C. 1960, *see* Schoute-Vanneck, C. A. (152).

Walsh, R. C. 1960, *see* Schoute-Vanneck, C. A. (153).

167. **Walsh, R. C.** 1960. A ground stone arrowhead from the Natal south coast. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **15**: 116.

Description of a ground stone arrowhead found near the Msimbazi River mouth.

Walsh, R. C. 1961, *see* Schoute-Vanneck, C. A. (154).

168. **Walsh, R. C. & Swan, J. A.** 1952. The Wilton culture on the south coast of Natal. *South African Journal of Science* **48**: 282–284.

Description of implements found at a site about 175 m from the south end of the Umgababa Lagoon.

169. **Walton, J.** 1953. The dagga pipes of southern Africa. *Researches of the National Museum* **1**: 85–113.

Describes dagga pipes found in southern Africa. Reference is made to sites in Natal where such pipes have been found.

Ward, V. 1980, *see* Maggs, T. (121).

170. **Wayland, E. J.** 1950. Two boulder-on-boulder flaking techniques. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **5**: 99–100.

Description of the method of making the artefacts found at Mfongosi, Zululand.

171. **Wells, L. H.** 1933. The archaeology of Cathkin Park: Introductory. *Bantu Studies* **7**: 113–129, 1 pl., 1 map.

A report of an expedition by the University of the Witwatersrand in 1931. The report gives a description of the geology and physiography of the area, the sites examined and a brief description of local tradition and history.

172. **Wells, L. H.** 1933. Ancient metal working, ceramics, and beads from Cathkin Park. *Bantu Studies* **7**: 183–193, figs 1–3.

Descriptions of materials collected from various sites investigated by the University of the Witwatersrand expedition to the Cathkin Park area in 1931.

173. **Wells, L. H.** 1933. Old Bantu graves in the Cathkin Park area. *Bantu Studies* **7**: 195–200, fig. 1.

Description of seven graves, in caves or rock shelters, examined by the University of the Witwatersrand expedition to the Cathkin Park area in 1931.

174. **Wells, L. H.** 1933. A find of stone implements at Estcourt, Natal; with remarks on some specimens from the Weenen district. *Bantu Studies* **7**: 221–225.

A description of stone implements found at Estcourt and specimens from the Weenen district, with similarities noted.

Wells, L. H. 1934, *see* Galloway, A. (76).

175. **Wells, L. H.** 1934. A further note on human skeletal remains from the Natal coast. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa* **22**: 235–243.

Description of two human skeletons found at Tinley Manor by J. F. Schofield and J. G. Cramb.

Wells, L. H. 1945, *see* Cooke, H. B. S. (32).

176. **Wells, L. H.** 1950. The Border Cave skull, Ingwavuma District, Zululand. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* **8**: 241–243.

Description of the skull found at Border Cave associating it with Middle Stone Age material, most probably with the Pietersburg culture.

177. **Willcox, A. R.** 1956. The status of Smithfield C reconsidered. *South African Journal of Science* **52**: 250–252.

A proposition that the industry given the name Smithfield C should rather be grouped with the various known Wilton Industries under the label 'Wilton Complex'. Reference is made to sites along the coast south of Durban.

178. **Willcox, A. R.** 1957. A cave at Giant's Castle Game Reserve. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **12**: 87–97.

Description of excavations done at Main Caves in 1956. Numerous stone implements, cores, and waste chips were found.

179. **Willcox, A. R.** 1971. Report on excavations in rock shelters in the Ndedema Gorge, Cathedral Peak area, Natal, 1967–1968. *Occasional Papers. University of the Witwatersrand, Department of Archaeology* **8**: 1–27.

Descriptions of excavations at Sebaaini Shelter, Shirley's Shelter, Poacher's Shelter and Junction Shelter in the Ndedema Gorge.

180. **Willcox, A. R.** 1974. Reasons for the non-occurrence of Middle Stone Age material in the Natal Drakensberg. *South African Journal of Science* **70**: 273–275.

It is suggested that Middle Stone Age culture was prevented from penetrating the Natal Drakensberg by forest that was too thick for hunters to be able to enter and that was too dense to harbour any large game.

181. **Willcox, A. R.** 1975. The archaeology of the Drakensberg region of Natal. *Natal Town and Regional Planning Reports* **30**: 1–30.

The area of the Drakensberg covered is from Mont-aux-Sources to Giant's Castle.

182. **Wilson, A. L.** 1955. Wilton material on the Natal slopes of the Drakensberg. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **10**: 20–21.

A list of the implements found on the Natal side of the Drakensberg.

183. **Wilson, A. L.** 1970. Barbed and tanged arrowhead. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* **25**: 78. (letter).

Description of two bifaced tanged arrowheads found in the Bergville area.

Wilson, S. R. 1979, *see* Rightmire, G. P. (137).

184. **Wood, R. C.** 1935. A grooved stone from Umhloti Beach. *South African Journal of Science* **32**: 506–507.

Description of a grooved stone found at Umhloti Beach.

185. **Woodhouse, H. C.** 1971. *Archaeology in southern Africa.* Cape Town, Purnell. 170 pp.

Covers many aspects of archaeology in South Africa, including fossils, hand-axes, crescents and bored stones.

Wymer, J. J. 1979, *see* Rightmire, G. P. (137).

ADDENDUM

The following publications were discovered after the type-setting of this bibliography had been completed.

A1. **Davies, O.** 1955. The raised beaches of the Gold Coast in relation to those of Natal and of the Mediterranean. *Actes du II Congrès panafricain de Préhistoire, Alger 1952:* 259–261.

Mentions archaeological finds in some of the fossil beach gravels of Natal.

A2. **Davies, O.** 1968. Surficial sediments and soils in sub-saharan Africa and their climatic interpretation. *In:* Morrison, R. B. and Wright, H. E. (*eds*) *Quaternary soils. Proceedings VII Congress INQUA* **9**: 123–243.

Mentions Middle Stone Age artefacts found at Tugela Ferry, and Keates Drift on the Mooi River.

A3. **Davies, O.** 1973. The red sands of the Natal coast and their relation with the pleistocene beaches. *Actes du VI Congrès panafricain de Préhistoire, Dakar 1967:* 355–356.

Mentions artefacts found at Umkomaas, Hibberdene, Tongaat and Port Edward.

A4. **Davies, O.** 1974. Dr. O. Davies reports . . .. *Nyame Akuma* **5**: 27–28.

Material found at Shongweni Cave, excavated in 1971, is mentioned.

A5. **Davies, O.** 1974. The Acheulian Industry in relation to the shore-lines of southern Africa. *In:* Gosh, A. K. (*ed.*) *Perspectives in palaeoanthropology*. Calcutta, Mukhopadhyay: 139–144.

Pebble-tools were found along the beach the whole length of Natal and Zululand.

A6. **Davies, O.** 1976. The older coastal dunes in Natal and Zululand and their relation to former shorelines. *Annals of the South African Museum* **71**: 19–32.

An attempt at dating dunes along the Natal and Zululand coasts by means of artefacts on or beneath them and by considering the marine terraces on which they rest.

A7. **Davies, O. & Gordon-Gray, K.** 1977. Tropical African cultigens from Shongweni excavations, Natal. *Journal of Archaeological Science* **4**: 153–162.

Plant material in an arid cave at Shongweni, Natal, has been identified as *Eleusine coracana*, *Pennisetum typhoides*, *Sorghum bicolor*, *Citrullus lanatus* and *Lagenaria siceraria*.

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